MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

John Quincy Adams Nominated for Governor by the State Convention.

BUTLER APPARITIONS.

Sensitive Delegates Who Deny the Essex Statesman.

A STRONG PLATFORM.

Representatives Nominated for the National Convention.

Boston, Oct. 7, 1879. The State Convention, called by the regular Democratic State Central Committee, met at Fancuil o'clock. The delegates were admitted by tickets, which they had to procure in advance from the

liceman stationed at the entrance. REUBEN NOBLE, of Westfield, called the Convention to order at a quarter past eleven o'clock. He congratulated the delegates that the party had met in Fancuil Hall; that the party was not dead and proposed to make itself felt throughout the State and

On motion of CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, Leverett Saltonstall was elected chairman. Mr. Saltonstall was introduced and took the chair, and was greeted with three cheers. He thanked the Convention for the honor, regretting the short notice and insufficient time to prepare an address. He would like to have reviewed what he considered the true position of the party and its mission in the State. He said they had been told that ontest. A democrat in Massachusetts is well accusomed to abuse and to hear his party maligned, arty and to make him labor for its success. He doubted if history could show a more glaring outrage than was perpetrated by the republican party in 1877. Let the republicans say what they please of instances of wrongdoing by the democrats, nothing could atone for the foisting of a President into office against a clear majority of 300,000 by the people. The decisions of the courts and acts of Legislature had been set aside, and the great wrong could never be forgotten. He wished he could blot from his memory the scenes he witnessed in Florida—the army bivouse and the false affidavits collected to perpetrate this great rong, the perpetrators of which were rewarded by him who received the office of President. The extravagance of republicans and stopped the use of the army at the polls to prevent an honest vote of the people and defeating their will. Mr. Saltonstall discussed the legislation and events to the Wilmot proviso, and passed issues, commenting upon the distance, condemning the Civil act, an enactment under which no man can say his property is his own while it is a statute. ocratic party has a great work to per-

can say his property is his own while it is a statute. The democratic party has a great work to perform. He who was President for two terms and made his administration more and more infamous is likely to be a candidate for President again. Those who opposed him three years ago have forgiven the great defamer of Chase and Sumor; but, democrats, stand firm with true and tried men as candidates. Successful or unsuccessful, they will do the State and country patriotic service. Mr. Saltonstail was loudly applauded several times during his remarks. The galleries were opened to the public, and were soon filled.

The regular committees were then announced.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS NOMINATIES.

Judge Arrott, of Boston, addressed the Chair and was greeted with wild enthusiasm. He thanked them for his reception, being convinced that his course had niet with their approval. After the speech of the chairman mothing was to be said, "We are here to represent the old time democracy, who were ready to assemble and declare their convictions and not stand with bated breath in the presence of some of the leaders of the opposition. (Applause.) We are to maintain the position of the old democratic party against our old enemies and against any friends who have descreted our colors and gone over to the enemy. In order to show this it is necessary to select a candidate for Governor who will show that we are in dead earnest, of clear and decided convictions—(cries of "Abbott")—and always ready to declare them, and who will stand up to the rack, fedder or no fodder. Atthough there was little fodder last year, there will be enough this year to satisfy any one. We want candidate for home and trusted by the democrate of the State and nation, and therefore I move that John Ouiney year to satisfy any one. We want a candidate known to and trusted by the democrats of the State and nation, and therefore I move that John Quincy Adams be nominated for Governor."

Loud applainse greated the mention of Mr. Adams' name, and he was nominated by acclamation with-outs dissorting voice. At the call or the Chair three cheers were given for Mr. Adams, with loud calls for

Chara-I don't think he is in the hall. e-"He ought to be."

Assorr-if you don't hear from him you

Judge Ameerr—if you don't near reco.
will before election.
On motion Messrs. Stearns, of Chicopee, and Gill,
of Worcester, were appointed a committee to wait
upon Mr. Adams and introduce him to the Con-

vention.

A committee was about to be appointed to complete the rest of the State ticket, but a delegate threw in a firebrand by moving that General M. T. Donohoe be nominated for Secretary of State. There were cries of "No, no." "His is a Butter man." "Give it to us straight," and a gentleman said the one who made the motion was not a member of the Convention. The committee was then appointed. A committee was appointed to nominate a State Central Committee.

One who made Line motion was not a member of the Convention. The committee was then appointed. A committee was appointed to hominate a State Central Committee.

Judge Amen'tr reported that Mr. Adams was out of town, but assured the Convention that Mr. Adams would take the flag of the democracy and bear it where the Convention wished. (Applanae.)

AN CLD TIME DEMOCRAT.

Mr. GROME M. Streams, or Chicopoe, responded to the calls for a speech. He referred to the picasure of annually meeting in convention to consult for the good of the old Commonwealth. They represent no embarrassing wealth of votes or hope of victory; but, like the messenger to Job, they sione are left to tell the tale, and, like the Jews or old, were the choen trible. If not so well supplied with the masses they hold the old charter of the democracy of the State. Let us hold it sacred. They have nothing to do with General Butler. (Applanae.) He blows the bugle of his own virtues, summons his followers with gold carned by his hard labor in New Orleans and by back pay it Congress, and is the verhable ram's horn of Scripture.

A delegate interrupted Mr. Stearns, but amid great momentary excitement he was put down by the Chair, who said he wond to put out if he did not keep quiet. His followers could never sing the old hymn, "Behuded Souls That Dreamed of heaven." There is no dream of beaven there. (Laughter.) We all know Bon Butler. (Laughter.) His thorn never bore a fig. The great danger does not lie in ben Butler, dangher.) We all know Bon Butler. (Laughter.) His thorn never bore a fig. The great danger does not lie in ben Butler, but in the defermined purpose of the republican party to persuade itself. There never was more dangerous decrrine broached than that federal power can interfere with a State election. Once admit that power and treedom is gone. I object to this Convention being made the tail of a republican kite. We must stand here remembering that the power which can put soldiers at the ballot box can vote as big an army as it pleases. Wo

portant duties they have to discharge.

A bailot was taken for delegates to the National Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported 297 towns and cities represented by 1,014 delegates.

PREFARTS FOR 18-9.

A motion was made to elect district delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. Gamoa, of Boston, oppesed the motion, saying there was only one precedent for it. He asked the State Central Committee, who had in secret conclave proposed it, to give any reason for it.

Mr. Plumker, of Newburyport, said nothing had been cooked up in the State Central Committee.

Judge Amborr said he would give some reasons for it, when the electors were chosen by districts, it was right to elect delegates by districts. But the law was changed to elect electors by States, and there was no reason why they should not be nominated by the Convention of the State. In 1834, when there was no division, district delegates were elected by the State convention and no objection was made to it. They can here select men salisfactory to the whole State, but leave it to districts, and they will have eleven electors stolen from them by Mechanics Hall. Several gentlomen tried to address the Chair, and Mr. Gargan was recognized amid groat con-

He considered the proposed plan undemo-they simply say they could not trust the He had not voted for General Butler, but d to vote for this ticket and was not to be

col.

EN Noniz, of Westfield, said the question bimitted to the Central Committee six weeks i adopted without a dissenting vote. Last twas again submitted to them, and there was largle nay. Unless they do it they will have butler men. It is the only way to unite the racy of the State.

ensued more confusion, and several gentle-diressed the Chair. The motion was put and described but the vote was doubted.

Here ensued more confusion, and several gentlenear addressed the Chair. The motion was put and
celared carried, but the vote was doubted.

Mr. Stoven, of Newton, said the question was
pather they would send four delegates at-large and
end cleven others to dispute their admission, or
end a solid delegation of fourteen.

The house was divided and only a dozen voted in
he negative. The result was received with splause, and hisses greated the few negatives.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of West Roxbury, moved a recondictation. Some one here accused him of being a
latter man and was called a liar. After some conlation he was allowed to proceed and denounced the
continued district delegates to-day. All should have
n equal chance.

The nominations were as follows: District delegates to the National Convention: First Congressional district—Nicholas Hathaway, of Fall River; Southard Potter, of New Bedford; alternates, Josiah P. Jones and M. Day, of Sandwich. Second Congressional district—Edward Avery, of Braintree; Joseph T. Hart, of South Scituate; alternates, Eli Phillips, of Foxboro, and Charles Aloro, of Taunton, Third Congressional district—Michael, Doherty and P. J. Leary, of Boston. Fourth Congressional district—Congressional district—Congressional district—Charles G. Clarke, of Lyun, and Samuel R. Hamilton, of Wakefield; alternates, Charles E. Swaney, of Boston, Fifth Congressional district—Charles G. Clarke, of Lyun, and Samuel R. Hamilton, of Wakefield; alternates, Charles E. Swaney, of Boston, and G. W. Norris, of Woburn; Sixh Congressional district—C. P. Thompson, of Glouesster; S. Griffin, of Salem, and Mr. Stephen, of North Andover. Seventh Congressional district—Harrick Murphy, of Somerville; Henry Emery, of Lowell; alternates, L. Fessenden, of Townsend, and Caleb Saunders, of Lawrence. Eighth Congressional district—Leverett Salionstall, of Newton; W. W. Warren, of Boston; alternates, W. E. Doyle, of Cambridge; W. E. Plummer, of Newton. Ninth Congressional district—Leverett Salionstall, of Newton. Ninth Goorge F. Verry, of Worcester; alternates, J. E. Russell, of Leicester; Americus V. Welch, of Eliackstone. Tenth Congressional district—Leander Sprague, of Fitchburg; T. J. Pratt, of Greenfield; alternates, B. E. Cook, Jr., of Northampton; Samuel McQuade, of Clinton. Eleventh Congressional district—Leander Sprague, of Fitchburg; T. J. Pratt, of Greenfield; alternates, B. E. Cook, Jr., of Northampton; Samuel McQuade, of Clinton. Eleventh Congressional district—Leander Sprague, of Fitchburg; T. J. Pratt, of Greenfield; alternates, B. E. Cook, Jr., of Northampton; Samuel McQuade, of Clinton. Eleventh Congressional district—Leander Sprague, of Fitchburg; T. J. Pratt, of Greenfield; P. D. Warren, of Springfield; eleventh Congressio

The democrats of Massachusetts in convention assembled realizm the national democratic platform of 1876 as an authoritative exposition of the principles of our party, and congratulate our political breathren of the whole country that these principles were indersed in the national canvass by the suffrages of a decided majority of the American people and the Electoral College.

diffor for their right to be governine ple was wounded hole, and by which the elective principle was wounded hits most vital part.

We affirm that the liberty of the individual is best protected by a constitutional division of the power of the government between State and federal officials, and we have a strict construction of constitution grants which shall prevent eneroachments by either State or federal heristation of the rights granted to the other or on this which are one that we may remain a free and sover-learly by the constitution of the first state of the Declaration of the declaration of the state of the power of the state of the power of the state of the declaration of the state of the Declaration of the state of the sta

this State is adverse to the progressive spirit of civil liberty and tends to the degradation of the citisen and to the creation of an official aristocracy, with long tenures of office, and without responsibility to the people.

Our thanks are due to the democrats in Congress for their efforts to enforce economy in public expenses, to abbilish useless offices and to correct manifold abuses in public affairs, not the loast of which are the exclusion of intelligent citizens from the jury box and the lovying and maintaining of an army of official hirolings around the polis for partisan purposes. We believe in self-government by the people, and desire that the polis shall be free from the interference of the federal partisan Executive. We believe the purity of the ballot box can be better preserved through State anthority than by federal interference. We protost against laws which authorize the arrest of criticens at the polis without warrant or hearing, and the suppression of their votes by imprisoning their persona until after the election, as upturning the foundation of ree government; and reeded in the protocological chancer or Presidential retices.

The democratic party has always denied that any constitutional power existed in the federal government to make anything a legal tender in the payment of delate except poid and silver. We affirm the obligation of public and private contracts and demand that public money ought to be kept in the Treasury of the United States, free from control or use by speculators or favorite bankers. We rejoice with the country at the large and renewed prosperity that attends agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, but we deprecate that republican policy which, having destroyed our shipbuilding, placed the carrying trade of the products of our soil in the control of foreign flags and almost handshed our flag from the seas and imperilled the pursuit of the sheries among our hardy population, has rewarded Great Britain with spoils she never could have conquered and shardened the trid

They were adopted unanimously,
Colonel Walker submitted the following as the repert of the committee to nominate the rest of the
state ticket:—
For Lieutonant Governor—W. P. Plunkett, of Pittsmerville.
For Treasurer and Receiver—General David N. Skil-

For Treasurer and Receiver—General David N. Skillings, of Winchester.
For Anditor—William R. Field, of Greenfield.
For Altornoy General—Richard Olney, of Boston.
A member of the committee submitted a minority report recommending Henry E. Ewing, of Holyoke, in place of General Donahoe, for Secretary of State.
Mesers: Collins and Woodbury vouched for General Donahoe's democracy, and the majority report was adopted.
A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Saltonstall, and with three cheers the Convention adjourned.

OHIO POLITICS.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE-THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST DWARFED-A MOST UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 6, 1879. The interests at stake in the Legislature to be elected on Tuesday next have caused the Ohio cam-paign to be fought largely on the Legislative ticket. tive parties, but to control the Legislature is. In the last month I have looked up the situation in all the last few years I have never seen the parties working more intensely or on more uncertain ground. The republicans have had to contend with the present large democratic majority, while the democrats have been kept busy defending and ex-plaining the maladministration of their majority. It is only in connection with the Legislature that cal issues have entered into the canvass.

THE SENATE.

The Legislature will be composed of 155 members-thirty-seven in the Senate and 118 in the House. Of the thirty-three Senatorial districts, into eratic in 1878, notwithstanding the republican vic-tory on the State ticket. In three of these districts the republicans had fighting ground and their pros-pects of carrying at least two of them are good.

The Thirtieth district is composed of Huron and Eric counties, on the western end of the reserve, and Ottawa and Sandusky, which torm part of the democratic stronghold, in the northwest. Huron county gives a republican majority equal to the two democratic counties. Eric, which includes Sandusky city, is evenly balanced and will decide. The district has

Highland and Ross, two southern counties, both very close, make up the Sixth. The combined democratic majority is less than three hundred, and owing to the strength of the republican candidate a

coving to the strength of the republican candidate a democratic defeat is probable.

The Seventh district includes Adams and Scioto (river counties) Jackson and Pike, and is very close, with chances favoring the republicans.

On the other hand, of two districts in Eastern Ohio which gave republican majorities in 1878, one is properly democratic and has a democratic member of the present Legislature. The other is always uncertain. The Twentieth is made up of Harrison and Belmont counties, and usually gives a slight republican majority; the republican candidate will be elected. The Twenty-first includes Stark and Carroll. Local causes have given it to the republicans the last year or two, and the strong fight made by a cotorie of Garfield's supporters has carried dismay into the democratic camp; but the democrate are reasonably sure of success.

has made so strong a race that his chances of election are good.

The endless quarrelling between the Toledo hard money democrate, led by Frank Hurd, and General Steedman's soft money followers, threatened at one time to give the Thirty-third to the republicans; but the dryistons have been leaded temporarily, and the regular candidate will be elected.

Cuyahoga is the Twenty-fifth district, and the weak nomination mane by the Cleveland republicans has inspired the democrats with hope; but Cleveland is a recublican city.

Lucas county is the stronghold of the Ohio nationals. The party flourishes in full vigor under the miasmatic influence of Tolodo. It shows no signs of dissolution, and will elect two members or the Legisla ure. Van Wert, along the Indiana line, seldom gives a democratic majority of more than one hundred and the efforts of the republicans to capture it have given some indications of success. Preble, further south, is usually republican by one hundred to two hundred, but local divisions have proved an entering wedge which has split the party.

The river counties, beginning with Columbiana and running down to Lawrence, are republican, with two exceptions. Washington is democratic by a small but safe majority. Belmont is very close, with an evident leaning to the democrats. From Lawrence up to Hamilton Schoto is the only republican county. Hamilton is at heart democratic, but local issues and the hard monoy proclivities of the large German element in Cincinnati give it a resulting contract contracts and the present and that met the more values of the large correlation at the research and the present and that met the more values of the large correlation at the research and the metallican will be a second and the metallican county that metallican in Cincinnati give it a resulting that metallican county will be considered to the contract of the county of the county that metallican county will be considered to the county of the county

close, with an evident leaning to the democrats. From Lawrence up to Hamilton is at least democratic, but local issues and the hard monoy proclivities of the large German element in Cincinnati give it a republican complexion at present, and that party will gain the substantial victory. Noble, just west of Beiment, is Private Dalzeli's stamping ground. But the private is not a candinate for reclection and in consequence the county bids lair to fall into the democratic line. Its majority either way is small. Morgan is also close, seldom giving more than one hundred ropublican majority. The chances are even this year. In Athons General Grosvenor, having been read out of the party by some local stalwarts, has boited and set up a candidate of his own. It will not interfere with the success of the regular candidate. In Guernsey, which is reliably republican on the State teket, local divisions are so serious that the democratic candidate will probably be successful. The same is true of Jackson, which is republican by two hundred to three hundred usually. The democratic and nationals have united on a candidate and he will probably be elected. Highland and Ross are two counties domocratic by less than one hundred and fifty, and between them will loss at least one member.

Of the inter-or counties Mailson is the most uncertain. The republican majority of forty became in 1878 a democratic ene of sixty. It is impossible to predict the outcome this year. In Muskingum the democratic margin is so small that, owing to the vigorous canvass made by their opponents the result is in doubt. Franklin is democratic by twelve hundred to fifteen hundred, but because of internal rottenness a revolution, like the election of a ropublican Mayor in Columbus last april, is a bare possibility. Delaware is so close that ex-Congressman Jones has been prossed into service as the republican and did to break the strength of an anomaly in State politics—a democratic prohibition, in the proposition, and the furionist candidate may be elected. A lik

CONNECTICUT'S NEXT ELECTION.

The defeat of the biennial assion amend-ment compels a fall election, as usual, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Only members of the Legislature and Senators in the unevenly numbered districts will be voted for, and those elected will meet in the General Assembly, which assembles on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in January. The present members of the Legislature will come together by adjournment on the day before this meeting and will have no business to transact beyond adjourning size die. The members must come together at their own expense, without any allowance for miloage, as full pay and mileage was drawn at the close of the last session. POLITICAL NOTES.

Governor Hendricks is an Ohio man ral Butler will take the stump in his own be-

Mr. Tilden, it is said, is going to make a speech in and Blaine as the ticket in 1880

Colonel T. W. Higginson thinks the republicar party should send its best speakers into the South. Mr. Galusha A. Grow does not think the gree vote in Pennsylvania this year will exceed

Mr. George C. Gorham, of California, has been taken back into the party by the Washington

The Utica Herald thinks that a year from now Tammany Hall will be in full favor with the demoocratic party. Doorkeeper Fitzhugh, who described himself as a

bigger man" than Grant, is now doorkeeper to the Texas Legislature. The Labor League party of Kings county have nominated Philip J. O'Hanlon for State Senator in

the Second district, and they propose to nominate a full city and county ticket on next Thursday. St. Louis Globe-Democrat:-"Every sane man knows that Grant, if he lives, will be the republican candidate for President, and there is no sense in affecting

ignorance on the subject. On with the boom." According to a Washington despatch to the Cinstory that they fear the loss of Louisiana, Missis sippl and Florida at the next Presidential election.

Rochester Democrat: -- "Mr. Tilden's still hunt has commenced in this State. The first indication is the gathering of the greenback cohorts to the democratic folds. This is done noiselessly, but effectively."

who express themselves as opposed to the "machina-tions of Cornell and Conkling," are about to organize a "General Committee of the Independent Association of Kings county."

ward's companions being less intoxicated than he. In opening one of his drawers Hoyward came upon a large rifle pistol, which he took out and exhibited to his comrades. Then, without a word of warning, he placed the pistol to his head and fired. The builet passed clear through the brain, coming out on the left side. Heyward was sitting on a large cushioned chair when he fired the fatal shot. His head sank back upon the velvet border. Death must have been instantaneous, as the youth never again moved or spoke a word. His friends placed his body on the floor and then rushed from the house to the Ewenty-ninth precinct station house, where they informed Captain Williams of the affair. The captain sent an officer back to the place, and the agod housekeeper was awakened and told of the horrible occurrence. Officers stoodguard over the remains all night, and yesterday morning au undertaker, James Adair, was sent for, and, by permission of the Cotoner, prepared the body for burlal. Meanwhile the two companions of the decessed had disappeared, and could nowhere be found. Coroner Croker visited the house in the morning, but could learn little of the young man's antecedents, It seems that Mr. Heyward, Sr., died about a year and a hair ago. One-third of his immense fortune passed to his son Frank. Mrs. Heyward and her daughter were frequently absent from the city, making voyages to Europe and also in this country. At such times they engaged the house. Frank came and went as he pleased, spending his time with jovial companions.

The SCNE OF THE TRACEDY.

A Henald reporter yeaterday called at the resit a Convention of the greenback and labor reform party, held at Yonkers on Monday evening, ex-Justice John C. Donohue of Yonkers was noninated for member of Assembly to represent the First Assembly district of Westchester county.

The democrats of Westchester County yesterday nominated the following candidates for county officers:—For Sheriff, James C. Courter, of Yonkers; for County Clerk, John M. Rowell, of White Plains, the present incumbent, and for Superintendent of the Poor, George Fisher, of Tuckahoe.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:-"How mortified a man ought to be when he is repudiated as George William Curtis is by the very republicans who, as he supposed, would be only too glad to follow his lead. As it is he is surrounded by a small crowd of young college boys—a veritable whale among min-

look well, when a real emergency arises, for the President and the heads of departments, all of them, to be on pleasure bent while matters and things that demand their serious attention are being taken charge of by comparatively irresponsible subordi

The Providence (R. I.) Press believes the republican party can do nothing better in view of the Presidential contest, than to plant itself firmly on the ground of reforms. "We want," it adds, "a radical reform or the civil service, the officials to devote themselves exclusively to the public service, without any regard whatever to party concerns."

national greenback labor party has issued an adparty and calling for united and vigorous action in the coming campaign. The address is signed by T. quarters of the committee, at the Sturtevant House.

Boston Herald:—"Most persons in this country, except the political bummers, who get a pre-carious livelihood out of annually contested electors of State Legislatures, are in favor of biennially-elected Governors and Legislatures which are to hold only biennial sessions. A session of Congress once in two years, which should expire on a given date by strict limitation, would cause the people at large to breathe a sigh of relief long and deep."

The Baltimore American entertains hopes of a re-vival of the republican party in the South. It ays:-"Recent trustworthy advices from South Carolina and Texas report serious dissensions prove a powerful force for party disintegration. In Texas there is every prospect that two independents pledged not to act with the democrats will be elected to the next Congress, and in South Carolina there seems to be no doubt that the republicans will effect a perfect organization during the coming year."

UNPROFITABLE AGRICULTURE.

TICE MULPORD BEFORE THE PARMERS' CLUB. A regular meeting of the Farmers' Club was held A regular meeting of the farmer character was hear yesterday in room No. 24, Cooper Union, with Dr. A. S. Heath, the president, in the chair. Mr. Pren-tice Mulford lectured on the subject, "What I Know About Farming." He first described the foot hills of California and their immense capacity for agricul-ture. Miners had been the involuntary agents in irrigating this section of the country, he said, there being over 12,000 miles of mining ditches in an area of 300 by 80 miles. These ditches run thick with mud, and thus tend to fertilize the land as well is water it. The speaker had seen growing from some of these deposits a very peculiar weed ob-served nowhere else. The seed had been deposited at some very remote period in the ground. This was taken from the bottom of the Columbia mine and when exposed to the air the plants at once developed. The Chinese in California were very good agriculturists, he thought, and could get out of the ground one-third more than an American. They saved every ounce of fertilizing material. The French, Mr. Mulford said, paid great attention to the beautiful in agriculture. A great deal of the attractiveness in Paris was due to its trees. The speaker next spoke of his experience in farming on Long Island. His farm consisted of a covering of sand over a swamp. He put on fertilizers and planted his seed, but the swamp growth came up underneath and took advantage of his fertilizers and flourished amazingly well. For weeks and weeks he tried to keep the weeds down, but was finally obliged to give up the contest. The advice was frequently given to young men to stick to the farms and not come to the city. The speaker would like to know what encouragement there was in the Eastern States for farming. The profit in farming in most localities was not sufficient to justify the outlay. Then when the farmers came to town they could hardly sell their produce without being taxed either by the town or by middlemen. In conclusion Mr. Mulford suggested the establishment of free markets where

TEA CULTURE.

Mr. William Saunders, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., read before the Horti-cultural Society yesterday afternoon a paper on the cultivation of the tea plant in the United States. He said that the plant was growing in a nursery in first serious effort to introduce its culture was made by Junius Smith, of Ellenville, S. C., about 1848. During 1858 the United States government, through the Commissioner of Patents, introduced about ten thousand tes plants from China. These were placed thousand tea plants from China. These were placed under cultivation, and were soon increased to 30,000 plants, which were distributed throughout the southern States. Under the beliet that the amount of manual labor required was so great as to preclude the idea that this country could compete with the cheap labor of Asiatics, no special efforts were made to increase or disseminate the plants. Since 1864, however, the department has annually distributed thousands of plants, and by this means it was hoped to popularize the culture of tea as a domestic product. Encouraged by reports of success, which were sometimes supplemented by samples of manufactured tea of good quality, more decided and energetic efforts have lately been made toward establishing this industry. The tea plant requires a rich soil. Even under the best conditions no leaves should be gathered until the fourth year from planting. A dry climate is altogether unfit for it, and a warm, damp climate is the best. The question of profit could be answered in a few years if the government were to secure a few acros of land in a proper locality and plant it with tea.

Then when the plants become sufficiently matured series of experiments might be inaugurated in the preparation of the leaf. A total appropriation of \$25,000 would be amply sufficient for this service is made available in such yearly sums as might be required for a period of not less than six years. It has been amply demonstrated that teas manufactured from plants grown in this country are of the best quality.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

A RICH YOUNG BACHELOR BLOWS HIS BRAIN OUT IN THE PRESENCE OF TWO COMPAN

Headquarters was not received until after three.

visiting several places of amusement and drinking freely. He went home to his room shortly before

had been waiting for him on the street. At a quar

ter of twelve all three came back together, Mr. Hey

ward's companions being less intoxicated than he In opening one of his drawers Hoyward came upon

be on fire shortly after three o'clock yesterday

in the house was widely circulated, and, for a time,

TWO DAYS OF TRAINING.

THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

The ladies of the Foundling Asylum Association

held their arst meeting for the year yesterday, and

engaged in the regular routine work of working buttonboles, sewing buttons ou, and generally

1,000 little waifs now under the jurisdiction of the

AUDIENCE—THE TESTIMONY TAKEN.

The court room of the Newark Court House was thronged yesterday by a very attentive auditory at the second day's trial of Joseph A. Blair, of the Mechanics' National Bank, in this city, who is indicted for the murder of John Armstrong, his coachman, on the 26th of June last. The presiding judges were Judge A. Depue, of the Supreme Conrt, and lay Judge John H. Mocker. Prosecutor Abeel and Attorney General Stockton appeared on behalf of the State, and ex-Judge C. S. Titsworth, Cortlandt Parker and Mr. William H. Wecks were for the prisoner. To the left of the prisoner sat his wife and Frank Hoyward, aged twenty-seven, of No. 1' Monday night in his room. The young man was said to be very wealthy and had a large circle of acquaintances; hence his shocking death caused much grief to the few who learned of it yesterday. Much oner. To the left of the prisoner sat his wife and gambolling around both during the proceedings was their little son, about five years old. In their vicinity was a number of ladies, principally from Montelair, all of whom were said to be friends of and of the affair before one o'clock in the morn ing, and yet the telegraphic notice sent to Police The deceased, in company with two other young men, had been enjoying himself during the evening,

JOSEPH BLAIR'S TRIAL.

ECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE NEWARK

COURT HOUSE -A LARGE AND INTERESTED

AUDIENCE-THE TESTIMONY TAKEN.

the prisoner.

Miss Ophelia Dyer, a maid servant in the emple whose direct testimony was given at the opening the court on the previous day, was cross-examin "I am afraid John has shot Mr. Blair." near the stable door; he hallooed murder three times; when I left Mr. Blair's family I gave my address and afterward I told Mr. Arnott all I knew of the and afterward I told Mr. Arnott all I knew of the affair; I think I told him that Mr. Blair had said, "When a man says he is going to shoot me I will shoot first;" I never said that I saw Mr. Blair with the rusty revolver; I never said that Armstrong had threatened to shoot Blair; I said once that Armstrong was a cross, ugly man; I told Mr. Blair that Armstrong had given him a wicked look; the first thing Mr. Blair said when he entered the house was, "I have shot John, and I am sorry for it, but if I had not shot him he would have shot me." Mr. Blair went out to the barn after the shooting, and I heard Mr. Blair say, "John, you brought this on yourself." John said, "Go away, you are a murderous villain." Mr. Blair sad something I did not hear, and Armstrong said, "I had no pistol at all; I am a dying man."

Dr. F. V. P. Hewlett, County Physician, was the next witness. He gave a technical description of the wounds as he found them when he sasisted at the post-mortem examination of Armstrong, and said he attended him at the hospital; he found Armstrong dying, but in a clear, mental condition: Armstrong said he knew he had to die, and the witness then told him that he ought to make his ante-mortem statement. Witness prefaced the statement by writing:—"Believing I am about to die, I make the following statement."

Armstrong assented to that, and then made the following statement of his own free will. Witness then read this statement, which was as follows:—

Believing that I am about to die, and that I have no hope of mercy, I make the following statement as my affair; I think I told him that Mr. Blair had said,

and went as he pleased, spending his time with jovial companions.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

A HERALD reporter yeaterday called at the residence of the deceased. The suicide's apartments were the front room on the second floor and the bedroom adjoining. The chamber was e egantly furnished. Handsome pletures adorned the walls and on the bureau and mantelpiece were little fancy articles, which had evidently been collected from time to time and put away without much idea of order as soon as their nevelty had worn off. On a little table lay a half-caten bunch of grapes and a few toilet articles. A spot, several inches in diameter, in the centre of the carpet, was covered with blood. The deceased had a high forehead, prominent nose, blue eyes, light brown mustache and dark hair. On the left temple was a large wound, through which the bullet had passed from the head. It had entered about an inch and a half above the right car and a little behind it. Dr. Miller made an external examination of the corpse during the afternoon. The bullet could not be found.

The old housekeeper could or would give no particulars about the occurrence.

Captain Williams when called upon said that he did not know the details of the suicide and would not give the names of the two witnesses of the deed. On the police despatch, however, the causes of the suicide were said to be "family troubles and liquor." The premises of John Johnson, situated on the Pavilion, at Tompkinsville, S. I., were discovered to morning, and by the time the firemen arrived the flames had made rapid progress. The startling rumor that Mr. Johnson and his family were perishing caused intense excitement. Notwithstanding that the firemen made vigorous efforts to save the building it was almost entirely consumed. Mrs. Johnson and the rost of the family, with the exception of her husband, were rescued from the second story windows. When it was learned that Mr. Johnson was still in the burning building the firemen made repeated efforts to save his life, but were unable to rescue him. Had he appeared at any of the windows the firemen would have been able to reach him. When the flames were extinguished they and the police entered the building and discovered the charted remains of the unfortunate man. It is believed that he lost his life in attempting to save some valuable papers. He was seventy years of age, a German by birth and had been a resident of Staten Island for the past thirty-nve years. The building was an old structure and was insured for \$4,000 in the Farmers'. Porter's and Traveler's insurance companies. The cause of the fire is unknown and is believed to be the work of an incendiary. caused intense excitement. Notwithstanding that

Philo Wilkins came all the way from Vermout to be a pedestrian. From his outward appearance it

was clear that he walked every step of it for practice. No wonder that he was downright mad when his plea of being a brother professional failed to get him admittance to the walking match, and that he cut up some capers that caused a temporary sojourn in a cell of "The Twenty-ninth." He had not given over his tan-bark prejudices, though, when they took him to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

"So you want to be a pedestrian?" His Honor said.

"You bet," said the prisoner, sententiously, as he freecoed the floor with nicotine.

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"You have a hard ordeal to pass through.

"His Honor said.

"You bet," said the prisoner, sententiously, as he freecoed the floor with nicotine.

"You bet," said the prisoner, sententiously, as he freecoed the floor with nicotine.

"Holland Lees followed the above witness and gave confirmatory testimony.

Note that a pretty expression for a lady to use?"

List witness. In cross-examination he said that witness did not want to hear more, and told Armstrong said to him the witness did not want to hear more, and told Armstrong to stop, but Armstrong said, "Wasn't that a pretty expression for a lady to use?"

List witness. In cross-examination he said that witness did not want to hear more, and told Armstrong to stop, but Armstrong said to her husband, "Shoot the damned rascal;" that witness did not want to hear more, and told and the witness did not want to hear more, and told and the witness. In cross-examination he said that witness did not want to hear more, and told and the witness. In cross-examination he said that witness did not want to hear more, and told and that witness did not want to hear more, and told and that witness did not want

Confirmatory testimony.

Nonemiah O. Pilisbury, Justice of the Peace at Montelair, N. J., testified to taking the ante-mortem statement of Armstrong.

The Court then took a recess until ten o'clock this morning. The jury, accompanied by the Sheriff, will to-day visit the scene of the tragedy.

The prisoner said he "sidn't mind tackling it,"
but thought he would like to hear the bill of fare
right through.

"First," said the Court, "you've got to swear off
liquor, give smoking and chewing a wide berth
and make up your mind to do your sleeping afoot."

The prisoner nodded and went on frescoling.

"As for exercise," the Court went on, "we have a
cheeriul and exhitarating programme. You get up
at draybreak and put in a couple or tons of coal.
It's a good tonic and brings all the muscles into
play. You've got to do it pretty lively, too, for you
have to be down at the grain elevators at six."

"The grain elevators?"

"Yes; to double up with a hoisting horse. Nothing
like it for expanding the chest and setting the hips
firm. After that you may try the upward bi-pedaiistic movement for an hour or so. Finest of exercise for the thighs and shoulders."

"The bi-what d'ye call it movement?" the prisoner inquired.

"Bi-pedalistic. Some vulgar people call it carrying the hod; but thus it is termed in the nomenclature of athletics."

"Ham. Any other recreashun?" Philo calmly
asked.

"Well, you might practice with a sledge haumer The mischief must have been successfully played by Mme. Eugenie Corson in the apartments lessons and prepare for nightly appearance in oper-atic choruses. The officer on post had heard a wild hullaballoo indoors, and on stumbling over half a dozen music stands had discovered Monsieur standing in a corner cowed and expostulating, while Mading in a corner cowed and expostulating, while Mad-ame held the centre of the floor in a manner flerce and threatening. The officer's interference did no good, and Monsieur's scattered locks once or twice narrowly escaped reduction. There was no holo for it. M. Cornon's irate spouse had to be ar-rested, and up to the Jefferson Market Police Court he trudged along with her to get an explanation. Madame could not be pacified even when on the stand. cisture of athletics."

"Ham. Any other recreashun?" Philo calmly saked.

"Well, you might practice with a sledge hammer or handle a crowbar for a spell to get in shape for the diurnal biscuit and water."

"Biscuit and water! That's the fodder, ch?"

"Yes, it's light, you see—removes loose flesh and facilitates digestion."

"So it do."

"Then, after that you'll be ready for the track, and you can skim along while a couple of fellows with horsewhips smarten the pace,"

"Do they lam you very hard?"

"Well, so so. They do say the price of whips has gone up about the garden lately. But cowinde is frail stuff anyhow. Well, what d'ye think of our training system?" The prisoner expectorated once more and then observed in a critical way:—

"It has its good p'ints, and there is some I don't cotton to, but I b'heve our injine plan o' trainin' up to hum lays sil over it."

"The engine plan! What's that?"

"We don't stint a feller in his ile or winks, but we fetches him to a railioned bridge, and when an express train comes along we give the word, 'git,' and let him rip. It hes drawbacks, I allow. But some fellers up our way have made all-fired good time on the injine plan o' trainin'."

Philo Wilkins was not desianed another moment.

Madame could not be pacified even the stand.

"Ah! cet ingrat," she cried. "He tell me zere is none like me, and he ne lofe me. He go to anozzer."

"Why, what is this all about? Explain yourself, Madame," the Court said.

"Ah, it is heem—my hoosband. He write to anozzer vooman; she write to heem. He care no more for me."

"How is this, Corson? What pranks have you heen up to?"

Monsieur shrugged his shoulders and raised his eyes devoully.

NO MEETING OF ALDERMEN.

1,600 little waifs now under the jurisdiction of the Sisters.

A visit was made to the new buildings, completed last spring, where all the new appliances for cooking and laundry work were found in full and successful operation. Cake and milk were sorved to the ladies in the pariors, where Mme. Thebaud read the annual report, which gives 1,600 as the number of children now in the Asylum and boarding among poor, respectable tamilies throughout the city. One hundred and thirty mothers enjoy the protecting care of the Sisters, who give encouraging reports of the entire re-establishment of many of the unfortunates who have come under their notice.

Next Saturday being the "tin wedding" of the institution, it is proposed to give a "donation party" to the Sisters, who have labored so faithfully for the past ten years. Each lady will take or send an appropriate gift, and make a personal call at three o'clock. The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was to have been held yesterday at two P. M. When the roll was called, however, it was found that a quorum was not present, and an adjournment had to be taken. President Mott addressed those present, saying he regretted the Board could not transact some of the public business before it. The tax levy and other matters were to be steended to, and he thought the other members should attend all meetings. Just as he had adjourned the Board Aldermen Morris, Kesnan and other City Fathers were on their way to the meeting, but were too late. It is said that Mayor Cooper intended to nominate candidates for the vacant Poice and Excise Commissionerships in case there had been a quorum present.